Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1808. [No. 2172.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

☞ *GREAT BARGAIN.*

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr Wises, is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or *Robert I. Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d

☞ *New-York Lottery.*

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets *Nine Dollars.*

☞ A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store,

May 9.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLOUNT will accommodate a few Genteel Boarders. She will also execute all kinds of Plain Sewing at the shortest notice. Apply at her dwelling in Water street, next door to capt. Levering's.

May 9. 6t

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
For Sale by
James Sanderson.

Feb. 18 d

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesal and retail, at the manufactory, lower end o Prince-street, Alexandria.

Who esale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 dem

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.

May 6. d,

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlet and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The busines in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

JOHN G. LADD,

Has for Sale,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

Lawrason & Fowle

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 kegs White Lead ground in oil, containing halves, quarters and eights of a cwt each.
25 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,
50 bolts Russia, } DUCK.
50 do. Raven }
70 bags Pepper,
30 do. Pimento,
200 sacks blown Salt
2000 sides red soal leather
15 pipes Holland Gin
2 do. French Brandy
100 bbls. N. E. Rum
250 boxes brown Soap
30 do. mould Candles
70 do. Chocolate
7 cases Cotton Cards
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 quintals do.
5 chests Young Hyson Tea
20 casks Cheese.
20 bbls. Mackarel.

May 2. law4w

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
5 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molassos
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
30 do. brown sugar
0 bags pimento
k do. pepper
10 chests young hyson } TEAS.
10 do hyson skin }
5 do. imperial
100 bgs ground coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do ground ginger
50 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JOHN ROBERTS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 chests fresh Teas, prime quality, consisting of Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin
15 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island Spirits
15 hogsheads Trinidad Molasses
5 pipes 4th proof French Brandy
Holland Gin
Lisbon and Malaga Wines
10 bags Pepper
8 barrels ground Ginger
Cotton in bales
Green Coffee in barrels and bags
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels
Loaf Sugar
Allum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Fig-Blue
Powder, Shot and Lead
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c. &c.

April 25. law6w

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superi quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Ex'r.*

March 25. 3taw6w

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims agains the estate of the late Judge JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Houshold Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold. at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to *Richmond*; or to *ISRAEL LACEY*, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of *Joseph Jones*, sen. deceased.

Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

STUD

Of improved Sheep *at Arlington to let.*

THE following improved Rams most of which have obtained Premiums at Arlington, will be let the present season at the rates hereafter mentioned.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR;

Premium lamb of 1806, his present weight alive on the hoof, is 174lb. his first shearing 7¾lb, his fleece of most excellent quality.—He is certainly in all respects a very capital sheep.

SUPERB;

Premium lamb, of 1808, weight at one year old alive on the hoof, 180lbs. fleece 8¼lbs wool very fine, form excellent, and is a very famous sheep.

MARQUISS;

Premium lamb of 1807, descended from a famous imported Spanish sheep His weight on the hoof alive, 140lb. his wool is beautifully fine and he is of uncommon size for his race, considered a very capital sheep.

WILLIAM PENN;

A half blooded Merino, sent to Arlington as a present by Dr. Mease, secretary to the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia He is a small sheep, but his wool delightfully fine, and his race are in avowed estimation in all parts of Europe.

POTOMAC;

A very capital Arlington long wooled, of excellent figure, fleece ten inches in length, and of fine quality. He was got by old Bakewell out of a famous improved ewe.

At the White House in the county of New Kent, Virginia.

The very superior Young Ram of the Arlington long wooled, called

MOUNT-VERNON;

Will tup from twenty to thirty ewes, at a dollar each, the number to be limited at the discretion of Mr. James Anderson agent.

Mount-Vernon is a sheep of great size and beauty, and was got by Arlington the sire of Mr. Footes Badger, whom to 19½lbs of live weight, delivered 9lbs 3 quarters of wool, 12 inches in length, at the late shear of April 1808. The wool of Mount-Vernon measured in 1806, when he was a year old, 14 inches in length, and his second shearing in 1807, was 8lbs. He will make a very famous sire, to derive a long and fine wooled race from.

The terms on which the above list of capital tup sheep will be let are as follows:—Any gentleman, society, or neighborhood of gentlemen, who may desire to have one of these tups for his own or his friends' improvements, may obtain either of the above list (except Mount Vernon, who tups for his owner) upon making up a subscription of 100 ewes, at one dollar each ewe, and upon these terms the tups may be carried to any part of the United States, to be returned on or before the 1st day of April next ensuing. Specimens of the fleeces of all these tups will be deposited with Mr. Gadsby, at Gadsby's Hotel, Alexandria, and with the landlord of the Coffee-House in George-town, on the 20th of this month, for the public inspection.

Four very fine Tups are expected from Smith's Island and will be let on the same terms as those already advertised

The money to be derived from the letting of these improved sheep, will be exclusively devoted to the premiums at Arlington, and should success attend the plan, there will be at least three premiums for sheep, and as many for manufactures the ensuing year.—All Tups which may not be reserved for the establishment at Arlington will hereafter be let for the benefit of the premiums.

May 10th, 1808. 3t

☞ Those Editors in the United States who feel disposed to aid the cause of Domestic Manufacture, will render a service by publishing the above advertisement in their respective papers.

Pub'ic Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, at the dwelling house of Henry K. May, *a variety of*

Elegant Houshold and Kitchen Furniture:

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Curtains, Looking-Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Desks, Carpets, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13. dts

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

OPINION

Of the Court Martial on the trial of captain JAMES BARRON,

[CONCLUDED.]

The fourth and last charge stated in the warrant of the honorable secretary of the navy against capt James Barron is in these words:

"For not doing his utmost to take or destroy the Leopard, which vessel it was his duty to encounter."

"SPECIFICATION"

1st. "In that the said ship Leopard did fire upon the said frigate Chesapeake, and the said James Barron did fail suitably to repel said attack."

2d. "In that the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said James Barron surrendered to the said ship Leopard, at a time when the injuries sustained either on the said frigate or her crew did not make such a surrender then necessary."

3d. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said Jas. Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, when the guns of the said frigate Chesapeake were loaded."

4th. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said Jas. Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, at a time when the main deck battery of the said frigate Chesapeake was in a situation which would have enabled the return of a broad side in a very short time."

5th. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said Jas. Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, without the said James Barron having consulted any of his officers, as to whether the said flag ought to be struck or not."

6th. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said Jas. Barron struck to said ship Leopard, before a single gun of any kind was fired from the said frigate Chesapeake."

In deciding upon this charge the court will make the following statements:

1st. It appears to the court, that the said ship Leopard did fire upon the said frigate Chesapeake, and that her attack was not suitable repelled. The court are therefore of opinion that this first specification is fully proved.

2d. It appears to the court, that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said James Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, at a time when the injuries sustained either on the said frigate or her crew did not make such a surrender then necessary. The court are therefore of opinion that this second specification is fully proved.

3d. It appears to the court, that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said James Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, when the guns of the said frigate Chesapeake were all loaded. The court are therefore of opinion that this third specification is fully proved.

4th. It does not appear to the court, that the main deck battery of the said frigate Chesapeake was in a situation which would have enabled the return of a broad side in a very short time after her flag was struck by order of the said James Barron, to the said ship Leopard. The court are therefore of opinion that this fourth specification is not proved.

5th. It appears to the court that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said James Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, without the said James Barron's having consulted any of his officers, as to whether the flag ought to be struck or not. The court are therefore of opinion that this fifth specification is fully proved.

6th. It appears to the court, that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said James Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, before a single gun of any kind was fired from the said frigate Chesapeake. The court are therefore of opinion that this sixth and last specification is fully proved.

Altho' the specifications annexed to this charge (one only excepted) are fully proved, yet the ct. are of opinion that those which are proved do not support the charge to which they are annexed. The attack of the Leopard was not suitably repelled by the Chesapeake, because it appears to the court that circumstanced as the two ships then were, boarding the Leopard would have been impractible, and of course no other means of repelling her attacks remained but in the use of the Chesapeake's guns. That all of these guns were loaded, and not one of them fired before the flag of the Chesapake was struck is most certain. But yet it appears to the court, that captain Barron and the officers commanding divisions did every thing which they could do to get them fired, and that the colors were not struck until all reasonable hope of succeeding in properly repelling the attack in this way was lost. The injuries sustained either in the Chesapeake or her crew, did not at that time make her surrender necessary. Captain Barron might have waited until she had received many more and greater injuries, and had lost the lives and services of many more of her crew, before he could have been compelled by these causes to have struck his flag. But during this interval of certain injury, he could have had no reasonable hope, even after he had sustained it, of doing any thing to the annoyance of his adversary. And in such a situation he stands justified in the opinion of the court in striking his flag. The striking his flag without consulting his officers, is a circumstance which this court consider of no consequence. It is not the duty of a commander under any circumstances, and in the situation in which Captain Barron then was it would have been highly improper to consult his inferior officers as to the propriety of hauling down his colors. It is the opinion of the court therefore, that Captain James Barron is NOT GUILTY, under this fourth and last charge, "for not doing his utmost to take or destroy the Leopard, which vessel it was his duty to encounter," as this charge is explained and limited by the specifications annexed to it.

In giving these opinions it will be perceived, that the court have felt themselves bound to consider the several charges preferred as explained and limited by the specifications annexed to them respectively. The opinion of the court therefore upon those charges of which they have acquitted the accused, is to be considered in no other way, than that he is not guilty under these charges as so explained and limited—No transposition of the specifications, or any other modification of the charges themselves, would alter the opinion of the court as to the firmness and courage of the accused. The evidence upon this head is clear and satisfactory.

The court having agreed in the preceding opinions that captain James Barron although not guilty of three of the charges preferred against him, is nevertheless guilty under that wherein he is accused "for neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his ship for action," do further agree, that the said captain James Barron, being guilty of this charge, falls under part of the fourth article of the rules and regulations for the government of the navy of the United States, adopted by an act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States," and they do adjudge and SENTENCE the said captain James Barron to be SUSPENDED from all command in the navy of the United States, and this without pay or official emoluments, of any kind, for the period of FIVE YEARS from this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

John Rodgers,
Wm Bainbridge,
Hugh G. Campbell,
Stephen Decatur, jun.
John Shaw,
John Smith,
D. Porter,
Jos. Tarbell,
J. Jones,
Jas. Lawrence,
Charles Ludlow.

LITTN. W. TAZEWELL,
Judge Advocate.

The above sentence has been confirmed by the president of the U. States.

We understand that the proceedings in the other cases submitted to the court martial at Norfolk have not been yet received.

GOV. SULLIVAN to COL. PICKERING.

BOSTON, *18th March*, 1808.

SIR,

I Yesterday had yours of the 9th inst. It was sent to me from the post-office. I had intended to have neglected your letters in the post-office, merely because I would avoid being drawn into an epistolary controversy by a man who from his situation can better pursue it, and from his inclination and habits can better attend to it than I can: but the letter was brought by the post boy, and I opened it.

I cannot but pity the chagrin with which the propriety of my conduct in returning, *unread*, your former letter, has involved you. I will first notice your ungentleman-like, insidious, and even profane remarks on the proclamation I have issued for a day of public fasting and prayer. Your professions to have read that production with pleasure can never be considered as founded in sincerity, while you are evidently attempting to disturb and subvert the devotion of all the men who are engaged in commerce, of all who are engaged in the fisheries, and consequently of all who depend upon commerce for a market for the produce of their lands: and in fact to destroy the temper of mind, which the day has a claim to; and which the circumstances of the country afford to it.

When I invited the people to pray for a blessing on their enterprize by sea and land, I did not expect that this would be improved to urge them to sedition and rebellion against the government of the nation, if an embargo or any other restriction upon or regulation of trade should be deemed necessary as a measure of national safety. You cannot but observe that the introductory part of the draft is on general public principles, and that our peculiar situation at this time is very slightly touched upon. Your temper, urged to an extreme by your disappointment in not having your own opinion the rule of national measure over the majority of congress, has carried you too far.

As to my treatment of your former letter in returning it *unread*, the more it is considered the more it must be approved. You indeed found your claim upon me as being the organ of your communication in your being a senator; but you will recollect that there is another senator from this state besides you, and that there are seventeen representatives. The world knows that your view of national affairs, and that of your colleague are widely different: and that your sentiments would be directly contradictory to each other. We are unfortunate enough to know that there is among our representatives as great a variance in opinion, more especially on the subject of your letter which I returned *unread*, the embargo. You acknowledged in your letter of the 9th that all of them have an equal claim with you to make the governor an organ of communication; and you must confess, and if you [do] not, it is a fact well known that their statements of our national affairs, more especially as to the present embargo, would be widely different from yours and from each other. If the governor of this commonwealth was obliged to communicate what every member shall direct him to do, what would be the consequence? Would he not transfer all the debates of the national legislature from Washington to Boston, where they would remain under fruitless inoperative discussion: where decisions could have no efficacy, and the means of correct information, and the voice of all concerned, as parties interested must be excluded. Each state having the same claim, the national compact must cease to exist.

I have *read* your letter in print since I returned the manuscript. It was printed, I find, before I received it by the mail.—Had I *read* it on receiving it, I should, independent of your extraordinary claim, have refused to lay it before the legislature of this state, as a public document. The communication from the governor of this commonweal h to its legislature, must be always of something which he believes to deserve their attention, and to be within their authority to act upon as a legislature. It appears to me on *reading it from the press*, to have been a seditious, disorganizing production. The people of Massachusetts, called me to the head of this state under the expectation that I should consolidate the commonwealth & strengthen the national union and energy: I shall not, therefore, be made a tool of by you, for effecting directly opposite purposes.

If we are any thing, we are a nation under the organization of the general government. I will not waste time here to enquire whether that government is right in regard to the embargo or not. No government is always right. You may take it for granted, if you please, that the embargo act was an error, yet it was a constitutional act. It was the exercise of a power which must, from the nature of things exist in the national government. What then was your appeal from the sovereign power of the nation to the authority of one of the states for, but to disunite, divide and dissolve the nation? Are you not one of the men who were lately so very vociferous against disorganization? If the senators of Massachusetts, when they happen to be in a minority in congress, can appeal to their state, why cannot Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and those of the other states do the same? And where will this end but in the overthrow of the national government?—This dissolution you will deny to be an object with you; but yet you will not deny that there is in existence such a character as Aaron Burr. You will not deny Miranda's expedition, or Burr's plot. You will not hesitate to own that several millions of dollars have been by them expended, or that more than half of it was expended by Burr, who had no money of his own. I do not call on you to say where this money was obtained; you do not know. But this you know, that success in that plot would have been the destruction of the United States, and that his plan would have divided the nation, and placed the northern part of it under the dominion of a foreign power. You certainly know, sir, that the first principle in the social compact of a republic, is that the voice of a constitutional majority shall govern: the moment you depart from this in practice, that moment you dissolve your government, at least as far you depart from it. What then is the sum of all your labors, but an attempt to excite uneasiness, discontent, and division in the nation, because the minority of whom you happen to be one cannot govern the majority in a great national question? If there ever was an attempt in its nature and consequences tending to rebellion and sedition, this is one. I write freely, sir, the situation of the country demands it.

If the legislature of Massachusetts could on the communication of even both its senators, jointly made, by the governor, as their involuntary organ, control the national councils in regard to our concerns with foreign powers, why should not the legislatures of each of the other states do the same? And does not this completely dissolve the national compact? Is this what you and your party are after? If it is come forward and avow it openly, and we shall know were to meet you.

I request that this may close our correspondence. I have not time to waste in this way. I can gain the end of my political year as governor without your aid; and as a private citizen I want no information from you. I have already assured you that I will not be the organ of your communication and I now assure you that I will not be the organ of your address in matters evidently tending to the overthrow and dissolution of the U. States.

Your letters are evidently intended for the press. That of the 9th I apprehend was under the type before it reached me and will be published before you have this. Why do you not send them immediately to the printer, and let me rest in quiet.

We are wrong if we qurrrel with our own political existence. We are a nation; and though there were *not a few who were fed on the public rations that from timidity or some other cause doubted the propriety of the declaration of independence*, yet we shall now be wretched beyond example, if we divide ourselves among the European nations. We shall in that case fight their battles and pay the expences of their wars. We shall in each state have one or more tyrants for our leaders in cruel war amongst ourselves. Look at Poland and other nations who have trusted in foreign protectian. Indeed sir, let our national government be bad or good, we have nothing but that under God, to save us from aggravated ruin; and yet your exertions appear to me to tend directly towards its subversion. Instead of the insidious jealousies your letters are calculated to spread, you ought as a senator to speak your mind freely on measures; and when there is a majority against you, you ought to submit until the strength of your calm reasoning shall bring them over, or circumstances and events shall point to your superior wisdom. This *dictatorial* temper cannot be indulged to any man; it is opposed to the first principles of the social compact.

I do not go into the question, whether the embargo act, which you make or would make the apple of discord to set this commonwealth in an uproar against the federal government, is right or wrong; it is enough for me that it is a constitutional act of the supreme power of the nation. If it proves to be wrong on experience, the same power can repeal it.

Mr Adams, your colleague, is quite opposed to you in his opinion of the embargo. He voted for it, and still considers it as a wise measure, and as a necessary one. I have his letters before me upon it. I know nothing peculiar in you that ought to make your opinion the standard of my judgement, or the rule of this state, more especially when it appears to be intemperately set against the whole government of the U. States.

I am
Your very humble,
JAMES SULLIVAN.

The Hon. Timothy Pickering, esq.
A Senator in Congress U. S.

☞ The OCCOQUAN BRIDGE it is expected will be finished in a fortnight from this time, a suitable character is wanting to collect the tolls at said Bridge. An aged man of steady habits, without a family, who can bring good vouchers for his integrity, and sobriety, will meet with encouragement: the colour of the person will be no objection.

May 11. d12t

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Prince Street next to Mr. Able Janney's. It is at present in the occupation of the rev. Mr. Gibson. Possession may be had on the 26th day of May, on application to the subscriber.

James Campbell.

April 25. law4w,

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pies of the social com-

question, whether the
you make or would
cord to set this com-
ar against the federal
r wrong; it is enough
nstitutional act of the
nation. If it proves to
e, the same power can

league, is quite oppos-
n of the embargo. He
considers it as a wise
essary one. I have his
it. I know nothing pe-
t to make your opinion
dgement, or the rule of
ally when it appears to
against the whole go-
tates.

umble,
MES SULLIVAN.
cering, esq.
ss U. S.

QUAN BRIDGE it is
nished in a fortnight
uitable character is
the tolls at said
man of steady ha-
nily, who can bring
his integrity, and
et with encourage-
of the person will

d12t

RENT,
BRICK HOUSE, on
xt to Mr. Able Janney's
occupation of the rev.
on may be had on the
application to the sub-

nes Campbell.
law4w,

BOSTON, *May* 6

Freedom of the Seas.

is still eochoed in our ears by French
sons that France is fighting for us, as
object is the freedom of the seas." An
ous man would want no other evidence
the following, to adjust his expecta-
om that quarter.

EXTRACT

the protest of captain Burns, who
manded the American ship Bristol
cket, when she was taken and sunk by
French.

"After which, nothing material oc-
red until the 26th of Jan. when being in
lat. of about 45, 40, N and long. about
30, W. we were brought too by two
rench frigates Le Themes, commandant
mier, and Penlope. Capt. Budderan,
o sent their boats on board, the officers
which, after inquiring from whence we
me and of what the cargo consisted, and
t particularly if we had been visited by
English man of war, which was answer-
in the negative they directed us to pack
our baggage and go immediately on
rd the frigate—that they were going to
fire to our ship. After going myself on
rd with the log book and papers, and
ving remonstrances useless we were ob-
ed to comply, and notwithstanding they
ected us to take whatever belonged to us,
were hurried off with only what could
readily come at, leaving many valuable
icles of our own, not being allowed
me to get them away. After sending us
on board the frigate, except the mate and
e seamen, they broke open the hatches
d plundered the ship of all the valuable
icles they could find both of cargo and
ce; and then as the mate informs, scut
d her, and left her lying to, under the
ails, the main topsail to the mast,
nging the mate and seamen aforesaid,
n soon made sail to the S. W. On ar-
ving on board the frigate La Themes,
e confusion was such that I was at a loss
discover which the commander was,
d remained on deck a considerable time
bout being interrogated by any one,
y being so intent on securing their plun-
. At length I was invited to walk be-
w, into the ward room, and after the
fusion had in some measure subsided,
n I could make some enquiry to know
om what pretext the act of destroying
r ships was authorized? I could get no
her reply than this, that we came from
English port and had on board goods of
nglish manufacture, which was sufficient
r them; and that they did not consider
m as prisoners, but passengers, and the
st American vessel they should meet
th from any port except an English port,
d who had not been visited by an Eng-
h ship of war, they would put us on
ard: but that if we had been visited by
n English man of war, they would not
ly have made prize of our ship, but also
ge considered us as prisoners of war.
ll the papers relative to both ship and
rgo were taken and detained from me,
cept the sea letter and shipping articles,
e letter bag was broken open, as also
ere the greater part of the packages and
ters which it contained, many of which
ere strewed about the decks; all which
could get into my possession were taken
re of, and have been deposited in the
st office. Exclusive of the articles I
as obliged to leave behind, I was plun-
ered of one trunk which contained the
reatest part of my wearing apparel, with
any other valuable articles, together with
number of packages which had been com-
itted to my particular care. After re-
aining on board nine days, on the 2d of
eb. being then in the lat. of about 34, 00,
orth, and near the coast of Morocco, we
ortunately fell in with the schooner Eli-
abeth, captain I. Crowell, from Mar-
illes, bound to Boston, in ballast, who on
plication did not hesitate a moment to
ceive us all on board, in number 23; at
e same time requesting that they would
nd on board provisions and water, as he
d not more than sufficient for his own
ew. What they sent on board was by no
eans sufficient to authorise capt. Crowell
proceeding on his voyage; and in con-
quence, bore up immediately for the Cape
de Verd islands, with the expectation of
nding other American vessels there. On
the 13th we arrived at the Isle of May,
where we found the following American
vessels, loaded with salt, viz. Eliza, Hus-
sey, of Nantucket, and ship Eliza, Tread-
well, bound to Boston. A part of our
crew remained with capt. Crowell, on board
the schooner, and the remaining part with
myself and wife went on board the ship
Eliza, capt. Joshua Treadwell, with whom
we remained until our arrival at this place.

During our stay on board the frigate, our treatment was not to be complained of—the officers and passengers were not insulted, but the seamen fared badly. They used means to oblige them to enter, giving them nothing but bread and water for several days; and on my representing to the commandant that such conduct was unauthorized, threats were used, saying that if they did not work, they should be sent to France, where they would be considered as prisoners. I said I thought it a very extraordinary case and irreconcileable, that one part of the crew should be considered as prisoners and the others not, and represented the rigor of the imperial decree, which would make prize of an American vessel and prisoners of the crew, if she had only been *visited* by an English man of war—for how did he suppose the crew of an American ship would be considered, if they fell into the hands of the English, after having *done duty* on board a French man of war. From these and many observations to the same effect, and stating that as we were in his power, we must submit to whatever he directed, &c. the commandant desisted, saying, they would not force them but wished my *good will*, as he expressed it—that their crew was deficient; and again when we were about to leave the frigate, he urged me to leave the seamen, which I could not assent to, saying that if they were detained it would be an act which I could not sanction, but on the contrary, must publicly protest against, whenever I should arrive at a port where it could be done.

Therefore I the said notary, &c."

Sworn to before DANL. ROGERS
April 17, 1808. *Notary Public.*

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *May* 11.

Arrived, ship Washington, Chriatie, in 66 days from Guadaloupe, and 19 from Antigua, (where she was carried in, and part of her cargo laid over for further proof) Left at Antigua, ship Cotton Planter, Chase, of Savannah, for New York in six days; brig Delight, Pierce, of New York, from Cayenne, waiting trial; schooner Sally, Swaine, of and from Newburyport, bound to New Orleans, laden with rum, blubber-oil, fish, &c. sprung a leak, and was bearing away for the West Indies when detained and sent to Antigua, vessel and cargo condemned, on supposition that captain Swaine, intended to go to Guadalope. April 21, the island of Berbuda, bearing east, distant three leagues, spoke the schooner Philip, Taber, of and from Alexandria, bound to Boston, with the loss of her mainmast, and intended to go into St. Kitts as the nearest port. Provisions of all kinds were plenty at Antigua. Flour had been as high as 15 dollars but was on the decline. There was 3000 barrels in store, and 1100 afloat. Passenger captain Crafts, late of the brig Mary, from Marseilles, bound to New Orleans detained sent to Gibraltar, and liberated; afterwards detained and sent to Antigua, vessel and cargo condemned on supposition of having fallen under the penalties of the late orders in council of blockade.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

☞ We this day publish gov. Sullivan's letter to col. Pickering, which is alluded to in his letter now publishing which will be continued on Monday.

Herman Blannerhassett has has been arrested and given bail to appear at Chillicothe to answer to the indictment found against him in January last for a misdemeanor.

[*Marietta paper.*]

The ship Delaware, capt. Ferrier, is cleared in England, and the captors condemned in all the expences, as well as detention. The ship Amsterdam Packet, captain Sisson, is cleared in England, and would proceed immediately for Amsterdam.

Two vessels laden with fish, at Buckstown, Maine, parted their fasts (there being a high wind) and went out to sea, about three weeks since, without clearance or papers of any kind, and have not since been heard from.

From Leghorn.

The ship Augustus, capt. Chever, arrived at Salem on Saturday last, in 40 days from Leghorn. A gentleman who came passenger in her, informs that they had no accounts of the French and Spanish fleets having arrived at Porto Ferrago, nor was there any positive account of them; it had been reported that a large fleet had passed Sicily, where bound unknown. Off cape de Gat, fell in with capt Felt, who sailed in co. with him, and informed that he fell in with a British squadron off Minorca, who were watching a small French fleet at Port Mahon, and had captured 4 store ships bound to supply them.

We have seen a gentleman recently from Vermont—He says the president's proclamation was not received very kindly—They deny that any attempts have been made to prevent the enforcement of the Embargo Law, and they think Mr. Jefferson very much to blame for issuing a proclamation from *hear say* reports, by which he has fixed a stigma on the *patriotism* of that state. Mr. Jefferson's popularity, it is said, is gone in Vermont.—[*N. Y. Gaz*

A subscription has been opened at Trinidad for the relief of the sufferers by fire, at the head of which were the names of his excellency brigadier general Hislop, governor of the island, and Charles Grant, esq collector of the customs, for one thousand pounds sterling each, an example of beneficence which does infinite honor to the hearts of the donors.

Private letters recently received from Holland, state, that seven of the most eminent merchants at Antwerp, and four at Brussels, had been taken into custody for having violated the decrees lately issued for the prevention of all intercourse with Great Britain. They are charged with having "contrived, sanctioned and connived at the admission into the ports under the dominion of France, of various goods, the manufacture of England, of having negotiated bills for the payment of such goods, and of having sent money out of the country, contrary to the tenor of the decrees of France." They have been forcibly taken from their families, and sent under a strong escort of *gens d'armes*, to Paris.

The agent of the London Phœnix Fire Office, at Trinidad, has given public notice that company would not again insure in that colony, unless the streets were enlarged to the width of 48 English feet.

A well meaning English Jew is said to have written a treatise to prove that Bonaparte is not the MESSIAH! This rabbi must belong to the tribe of logicians,

"Who undertake to prove, by force
"Of argument, a man's no horse."

A curious instrument has been invented by Dr. Bozzoni, of Frankfort, in Germany, the object of which is to afford an inspection of the interior of wounds, and parts of the human body, such as the œsophægus, the uterus, &c.

An interesting analysis of coffee has lately been made by M. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the French imperial houshold, from which it appears that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, concret, essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle. To these may be added such as are found in most vegetables, viz. lime, potash, charcoal, iron, &c. Roasting developes the soluble principles; but it ought to be moderate, if it be wished to preserve the aerome, and not decompose the azid the gum, and the resin. Mocha coffee is of all other kinds most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it is intended to be drank.

Dr. Gibbs, of London, has opposed the Lavoisierian theory of chemistry, and adduced the phenomena of Galvanism, produced by one fluid to establish the non-existence of oxygen and hydrogen as bases of particular gasses. He contends that we have no evidence that the ponderable parts of oxygen and hydrogen air are substances differing from each other, or in any respect peculiar substances; or that water is a compound resulting from the union of these two substances.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Simon Thomas* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Thomas to John Allison, will be exposed to sale for ready money, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock,

A House and Lot of Ground,

Situate on the corner of Queen and Pitt-streets, in the town of Alexandria, containing one-fourth of an acre.

It will be sold subject to right of dower.

John Stewart, *Trustee.*

May 4. law4w

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

The Mother to her Child.

Welcome, thou little dimpled stranger
O! Welcome to my fond embrace;
Thou sweet reward of pain and danger.
Still let me press thy cherub face.

Dear source of many a mingled feeling,
How did I dread yet wish thee here!
While hope and fear in turns prevailing,
Served but to render thee more dear.

How glow'd my heart with exultation,
So late the anxious seat of care;
When first thy voice of supplication,
Stole sweetly on thy mothers ear.

What words could speak the bright emotion,
That sparkled in thy Fathers eye,
When to his fond paternal bosom
He proudly pressed his darling boy!

Oh! that thou mayst sweet babe inherit
Each virtue to his heart most dear;
His manly grace, his matchless merit,
Is still thy doating mothers prayer.

While on the downy couch reposing,
To watch thee is my tender toil;
I mark thy sweet blue eyes unclosing,
I fondly heed thy cherub smile.

Smile on sweet babe, unknown to sorrow,
Still brightly beam the heavenly eye;
And may the dawn of every morrow,
Shed blessings on my darling boy.

Monday, May 16, 1808,

Will be the 25th days drawing of the *New-York State Lottery.*—The first drawn number will be entitled to a prize of 5000 dollars.

The following capital prizes are now in the wheel:

1	Prize of	25,000	Dollars.
1	do. of	10,000	Dollars.
2	do. of	5000	Dollars.
3	do. of	2000	Dollars.
4	do. of	1000	Dollars.

Present price of tickets, *Nine Dollars*

☞ Tickets for sale at J. MARCH's Book Store, *George-Town*, at nine dollars each, where a regular check-book of the drawings is kept.

⁂ Prize tickets taken in exchange for undrawn tickets.

May 14. 3t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,

TWENTY bales and boxes well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19. dstc12t

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from, nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations pecuniarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, theywill be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informe his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, ank known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Simms*, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate paymet.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

dministratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. eo4w

LENT OR LOTS,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Micholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; table salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed. chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each a dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Buscllos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, orimstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)